

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
BENSON & GREEN.
Office East corner of the Public Square, opposite the
Fayette Hotel.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
For one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00
If not paid before the close of the year, \$3 00
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
1 Square of 12 lines, or less, one dollar for the
first, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Business and Professional Cards inserted at \$10
per annum.
To Merchants and business men, who advertise
by the year, liberal deductions will be made.
JOB PRINTING.
Of every description, executed with neatness and
despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.
JUSTICES BLANKS
Handsome printed, kept constantly on hand, and
for sale low.
Messrs. Wm. D. Malone and N. B. Coates,
are our authorized Agents, at Huntsville.

Doct. Wm. Everett,
HAVING located permanently in Fayette, of-
fers his professional services to the citizens
of the place and vicinity.
Residence 2d door below the Bank.
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,
GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues
to offer his **MEDICAL SERVICES** to the
citizens of Howard County.
Office on the South East side of the public
square, where he can usually be found in the day;
at night—at his residence, 3d door below the Bank.
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

DRS. J. C. PARRISH & A. PATTISON,
BOTANIC Physicians, having permanently lo-
cated themselves near Fayette, on the place
lately occupied by Washington Bushars, about
one quarter of a mile north east of Willoughby
Williams', offer their professional services, in all
its various branches, to the citizens of Howard
county. They respectfully solicit a share of public
patronage.
Dr. J. C. PARRISH will also practice Dental
Surgery.
[February 6th, 1847.—6m.]

DR. J. S. CLARK,
Surgeon Dentist,
4 doors north of the Planter's House,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.
Dr. CLARK refers to his patients, of the last
eight years, in the city and State.
St. Louis, February 6th, 1847. 48—6m.

L. D. Brewer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to
him—in the Second Judicial District.
REFERENCES.
BROWNING & BURNELL, Quincy, Illinois.
A. W. MORRISON, Esq., Fayette.
Col. J. DAVIS,
W. PICKET, Benton, Miss.
Col. P. H. FOUNTAIN, Pontotock, Miss.
McCAMPELL & COATES, Huntsville, Mo.
Office—McCAMPELL'S Buildings, Huntsville,
Mo. [Randolph co., Dec. 12th, '46. 40—1y]

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF
Wild Cherry.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION.
AMONG all the famous medicine for Consump-
tion, none seems to be meeting with greater
success, or gaining a higher reputation than that
most wonderful article,
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
That it stands at the head of all other remedies,
is now universally conceded. It has cured thou-
sands upon thousands, of all classes, in cases of
the most dangerously consumptive character. And
physicians of the greatest eminence, throughout
our whole country, unhesitatingly pronounce it the
MOST POWERFUL CURATIVE
of Pulmonary diseases in the whole range of
Pharmacy. The sales in the Western States have
thus far been unparalleled; and the most gratifying
proofs of its efficacy have been received from ev-
ery place where it has been used. Thousands of
consumptive patients
have already tested its exalted virtues, and con-
fessed its surpassing excellence and amazing
power. The remarkable success of this Balsam is
no doubt owing, in a great measure, to the pecu-
liarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingre-
dients. It is a
FINE HERBAL MEDICINE!
Composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the
genuine Iceland Moss—the latter imported ex-
pressly for this purpose—the rare medicinal virtues
of which are also combined, by a new chemical
process, with the Extract of Turpentine, thus rendering
the whole compound the most certain and effica-
cious ever discovered for
Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Affections,
Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Affections,
And all diseases of the Respiratory Organs.
Reader! Be not startled to see this Great Amer-
ican Remedy supplanting every other Balsam before
the public.
And why should it not, when by it hundreds and
thousands of cures, in cases heretofore considered
hopeless, are being performed in all parts of the
United States.
Certificates of which record volumes in favor of
this justly celebrated remedy.
The genuine Wistar's Balsam is sold in
St. Louis by **PHILIPS & BLANKLEY**, General
Agents. And for sale by their agents in the fol-
lowing places: Dr. SNEELSON, Fayette; R. P. HAN-
KAMP & Co., Glasgow; McCAMPELL & COATES,
Huntsville; W. C. HILL & Co., Keytesville.
[December 12th, 1846.]

Carroll's Corner.
HE ain't one of the B'hoys that talks of taking
a trip to Europe to buy his goods, and goes
down East and buys a few hundred dollars worth,
spends 25 per cent on the amount in ginger cakes—
sends a week at Philadelphia reading signs—
comes home, perhaps, the most joint critter in all
these parts. [Glasgow, December 12th, 1846.]

Jew David.
ALL who want that valuable plaster, can get
the genuine article at Carroll's corner for
half price, and nothing shorter.
Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.

BOYS' cloth, plush acorn top, and velvet caps,
for sale by
September 19th, 1846.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.
Vol. 8. FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1847. No. 11.

A Rescue to the Afflicted! THE CELEBRATED JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER.

A Certain Remedy for all fixed Pains in the
SIDE, BACK, CHEST,
BOWELS, LOINS, MUSCLES.
RHEUMATISM in all its varied forms, Nervous
Affections, Lung and Liver complaints, Spinal
Affections, Female weaknesses, &c., &c. For the
above complaints this plaster has no equal. The
great celebrity which it has already acquired not
only in the old but in the new world, the extra-
ordinary cures it has performed in the most ex-
treme cases of suffering, have acquired for it such
a reputation, that the proprietor has not (until
recently) been able to supply half the demand.
The sales throughout every city, town, and vil-
lage in the United States are without a parallel:
A circumstance not surprising, when the vast
amount of human suffering relieved by its use is
considered. In spinal defects the benefit usually
is of the most decided character. In Nervous
complaints, nineteen cases out of twenty readily
yield to the penetrating stimulus combined in this
valuable preparation.
In Rheumatism either acute or chronic the claims
of the Hebrew Plaster have long since been un-
iversally acknowledged. Those who are laboring
under weak backs, or under what causes the
weakness may have originated, (even if such
persons have been misguided in previous applica-
tions) in the use of the Hebrew Plaster they will
find the affected part suddenly restored to its
original soundness.
As a supporter in cases of constitutional weak-
ness it will be found of great advantage. It is
particularly recommended to Females who are
suffering from sudden weakness, or general de-
bility. In short, it embraces all the virtues which
the most scientific mind was capable of compound-
ing from valuable substances found in the old
world, and will be found entirely free from those
objections which are a source of complaint with
the numerous spread-plasters now before the pub-
lic.
These plasters possess the advantage of
being put up in tight Boxes, hence, they retain
their full-virtues in all climates.

PHILIPS & BLANKLEY,
Corner of Third and Chestnut sts.
St. Louis, Gen'l Ag'ts for the Western States.
Purchasers are advised none can be genuine
unless purchased from them or their Agents.
AGENTS—DR. WM. R. SNEELSON, Fayette. R.
P. HANKAMP & Co., Glasgow. McCAMPELL &
COATES, Huntsville. W. C. HILL & Co.,
Keytesville.
January 16th, 1847.

The Imported Draft-Horse
JOHN BULL,
WILL stand the present season at
the farm of Robert W. Boggs, two
miles south of Fayette, on the road
leading to Booneville, and will serve
mares at \$3 the leap, to be paid when
the service is rendered; \$5 the season.
son, if paid within the season, and \$6 if not paid
until the expiration of the season; and \$3 to in-
sure a mare in foal, to be paid when the fact is
ascertained or the mare parted with by the owner.
Any person putting five mares, or becoming re-
sponsible for that number, shall have one gratis.
Good pasturage will be furnished mares from a
distance, on the most reasonable terms, and grain
furnished when required. All care will be taken
to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsi-
bility.

DESCRIPTION &c.
JOHN BULL is a dark mahogany bay, 7 years old
this Spring, 16 hands 3 inches high, and in fine
life and health. This horse was imported into
the United States by the late Capt. James M.
White, of Selma, Missouri, in the year 1842, and
has been brought to this place by the undersigned,
because of their settled conviction that he is just
the horse the farmers of the country need. Every
one wishing to possess himself of the most suc-
cessful draft and farming stock, should avail him-
self of the opportunity now presented, as it may
be the last, (the horse being owned by persons
living in the southern part of the State.) This
horse is the full height we have stated, and his
form, weight and general appearance indicate the
greatest strength and service that can be desired.
We invite the public and especially all those
who wish to improve the size, strength and service
of their stock to call and see him before making
other engagements, satisfied as we are, that none
can fail to be pleased.
The pedigree of this horse is now in the pos-
session of Col. Ferdinand Kennet of St. Louis,
and will be procured in time to answer all the
purposes of his patrons. The season has now com-
menced and will end the 4th of July next.

ROBT. W. BOGGS,
A. LEONARD,
A. W. MORRISON,
C. F. JACKSON. 4—6t
April 3d, 1847.

To Consumers of Iron and Steel.
WE have on hand, and expect constantly to
keep a large and well assorted stock, con-
sisting of
Bar Iron of various sizes,
Round, Rod and Hoop do.
American Blister, Cast and German Steel,
To which we respectfully invite your attention.
J. RIDDLESBARGER & Co.
Fayette, April 24th, 1847.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.—A very large and general
assortment for sale by **WM. R. SNEELSON.**
Fayette, April 24th, 1847.

PERFUMERY—I have received a large supply
of Perfumery, consisting of Cologne Water,
Cosmetics, Fancy Soaps, Oils, &c., which will be
sold very low.
WM. R. SNEELSON.
Fayette, March 27th, 1847.

SHINGLES—A quantity of good Shingles on
hand and for sale by
J. RIDDLESBARGER & Co.
Fayette, April 24th, 1847.

LINSEED OIL AND WHITE LEAD,
Castor Oil, Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Saleratus,
Indigo, Madder, &c., &c., all of the very
best quality for sale by
SWITZLER & SMITH.
Fayette, April 24th, 1847.

CHAMPION PILLS, ague and anti-bilious
for sale by **J. RIDDLESBARGER & Co.**
Fayette, April 24th, 1847.

GRIND STONES—A superior lot of Osage
grit, for sale low, by
J. RIDDLESBARGER & Co.
Fayette, April 24th, 1847.

FAMILY BIBLES—A few splendidly bound
and gilt edged family bibles, for sale by
WM. R. SNEELSON.
Fayette, April 24th, 1847.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fe, Feb. 15, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit to you a
short account of the recent revolution in this
Territory, and a detailed report of the opera-
tions of the forces under my command, conse-
quent upon the rebellion.
About the 15th of December last I received
information of an attempt to excite the people of
this Territory against the American govern-
ment. This rebellion was headed by Thomas
Ortiz and Diego Archuleta. An officer, for-
merly of the Mexican service, was seized, and
on his person was found a list of all the disab-
led Mexican soldiers in the vicinity of Santa
Fe. Many other persons supposed to be im-
plicated, were arrested, and a full investigation
proved that many of the most influential per-
sons in the northern part of this territory were
engaged in the rebellion. All attempts to ar-
rest Ortiz and Archuleta proved unsuccessful,
and these rebels have, without doubt, escaped
in the direction of Chihuahua.

After the arrest above mentioned and the
flight of Ortiz and Archuleta, the rebellion ap-
peared to be suppressed; but this appearance
was deceptive.
On the 14th of January, Gov. Bent left this
city for Taos. On the 19th of the same month,
this valuable officer, together with five other
persons, were seized at Don Fernando de Taos,
by the Pueblos and Mexicans, and murdered in
the most inhuman manner the savages could
devise. On the same day, seven Americans
were murdered at the Arroyo Honda, and two
others on the Rio Colorado. The names of
the unfortunate persons thus brutally butchered,
are as follows:
At Don Fernando de Taos—Charles Bent,
Governor; Stephen Lee, sheriff; James W.
Leal, circuit attorney; Cornelio Vigil, (a Mex-
ican), prefect; Narciso Beaubien, (son of the
circuit judge); Parbleau Harvimeah, (a Mex-
ican.)
At the Arroyo Honda—Simoon Turley, Al-
bert Turbush, Wm. Hatfield, Louis Tolque,
Peter Robert, Joseph Marshall, Wm. Austin.
At the Rio Colorado—Mark Head, Wm. Har-
wood.

It appeared to be the object of the insurrec-
tionists to put to death every American and ev-
ery Mexican who had accepted office under the
American government.
News of these events reached me on the
20th of January; and letters from the rebels,
calling upon the inhabitants of the Rio Abajo
for aid, were intercepted. It was now ascer-
tained that the enemy was approaching this
city, and that their force was continually in-
creased by the inhabitants of the towns
along their line of march.

In order to prevent the enemy from receiv-
ing any further reinforcements in that manner,
I determined to meet them as soon as possible.
Supposing that the detachment of the necessary
troops would weaken the garrison of Santa Fe
too much, I immediately ordered up from Albu-
querque, major Edmondson, 2d regiment Mis-
souri mounted volunteers, and capt. Burgwin,
with their respective commands, directing capt.
Burgwin to leave one company of dragoons at
this post, and to join me with the other. Maj.
Edmondson was directed to remain in Santa
Fe.

Captain Giddings, company A, 2d regiment
Missouri mounted volunteers, was also ordered
to join me with his company, upon the
arrival of captain Burgwin.
Leaving lieutenant Col. Willock in command
of this post on the 23d of January, I marched from
this place at the head of companies D, captain
McMillin, K, captain Williams, L, capt. Slack,
M, capt. Halley, and N, capt. Barber, of the
2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, cap-
tain Augney's battalion of infantry, and a com-
pany of Santa Fe volunteers, commanded by
captain St. Vrain. I also took with me four
mounted howitzers, which I placed under the
command of lieutenant A. B. Dyer, of the ordnance.
My whole force composed three hundred and
fifty three, rank and file, and with the excep-
tion of capt. St. Vrain's company, were all dis-
mounted. On the march capt. Williams was
taken sick, and the command of company K
devolved upon lieutenant B. F. White. On the
24th of January, at half past 1, P. M. our
advance (captain St. Vrain's company) discov-
ered the enemy in considerable force near the
town of Canada, their position at that time be-
ing in the valley bordering the Rio del Norte.
Preparations were immediately made by me to
attack them; and it became necessary for the
troops to march more rapidly than the ammu-
nition and provision wagons could travel, in or-
der to prevent the escape of the enemy, or to
frustrate them in any attempt they might make
to occupy commanding positions.

As I entered the valley, I discovered them
beyond the creek on which the town is situated,
and in full possession of the heights command-
ing the road to Canada, and of three strong
houses at the bases of the hills. My line of
battle was immediately formed—the artillery,
consisting of four 12-pounder mounted howit-
zers, being thrown forward on the left flank
and beyond the creek, the dismounted men oc-
cupying a position where they would be, in
some degree, protected by the high bluff bank
of the stream from the fire of the enemy, until
the wagon train could be brought up. The ar-
tillery opened on the houses occupied by the
enemy, and on the more distant height, on
which alone the guns could be brought to bear.
The enemy, discovering the wagons to be more
than a mile in the rear, sent a large party to
cut them off; and it became necessary to de-
tach capt. St. Vrain's company for their pro-
tection. This service was rendered in the most
satisfactory manner. So soon as the wa-
gon train had been brought up, I ordered capt.
Augney to charge with his battalion of infantry,
and dislodge the enemy from the house oppo-
site the right flank, and from which a warm
fire was being poured on us. This was done
in the most gallant manner.

A charge was then ordered to be made upon
all the points occupied by the enemy in any
force. Capt. Augney with his command, sup-
ported by lieutenant White's company, charged up
one hill, while capt. St. Vrain's company turned
the same, in order to cut off the enemy
when in retreat. The artillery, supported by
captains McMillin, Barber, and Slack, with their
respective companies, at the same time took
possession of some houses, enclosed by a strong
corral densely wooded with fruit trees, from
which a brisk fire was kept up by the enemy
and of the heights beyond them. Capt. Hal-

ley's company was ordered to support captain
Augney. In a few minutes my troops had dis-
lodged the enemy at all points, and they were
flying in every direction. The nature of the
ground rendered pursuit hopeless; and it being
near night, I ordered the troops to take up
quarters in the town. The number of the en-
emy was about 1500. Lieutenant Irvine was wound-
ed. In the charge my loss was two killed and
six wounded. Of the killed, one was a team-
ster, who volunteered in captain Augney's com-
pany. The loss of the enemy was 36 killed,
wounded not ascertained. The next morning
the enemy showed themselves in some force, I
think not less than 400, on the distant heights.
Leaving a strong guard in the town, I marched
in pursuit of them; but they were so shy, and
retreated so rapidly, that finding it impossible
to get near them, I returned to town.

While at Canada, a number of the horses
belonging to captain Slack's company were
brought in by lieutenant Holcomb.
On the 27th, I advanced upon the Rio del
Norte as far as Luceros, where, early on the
28th, I was joined by captain Burgwin, com-
manding company G, 1st dragoons, and com-
pany A, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers,
commanded by lieutenant Boone. Capt. Bur-
gwin's command was dismounted, and great
credit is due to him and his officers and men
for the rapidity with which a march so long
and arduous was performed. At the same time
lieutenant Wilson, 1st dragoons, who had vol-
unteered his services, came up with a 6-poun-
der, which had been sent from Canada.

My whole force now comprised 479, rank
and file. On the 29th I marched to La Joya,
where I learned that a party of 60 or 80 of the
enemy had posted themselves on the steep
slopes of the mountains which rise on each side
of the canon or gorge, which leads to Embudo.
Finding the road by Embudo impracticable for
artillery or wagons, I detached captain Bur-
gwin in that direction, with his own com-
pany of dragoons and the companies commanded
by captain St. Vrain and lieutenant White. This
detachment comprised 180 rank and file.
By my permission Adjutant R. Walker, 2d
regiment Missouri volunteers, accompanied
captain Burgwin. Lieutenant Wilson, 1st dra-
goons, also volunteered his services as a pri-
vate in captain St. Vrain's company.

Captain Burgwin pushing forward, discov-
ered the enemy to the number of between six
and seven hundred, posted on the sides of the
mountains, just where the gorge becomes so con-
tracted as scarcely to admit of the passage of three
men marching abreast.

The rapid slopes of the mountains rendered
the enemy's position very strong, and its
strength was increased by the dense masses of
cedar and large fragments of rock which every
where offered them shelter. The action was
commenced by Capt. St. Vrain, who, dismount-
ing his men, ascended the mountain on the left,
doing much execution. Flanking parties were
thrown out on either side, commanded respec-
tively by Lieut. White, 2d regiment Missouri
mounted volunteers, and by Lieut. McIlvaine
and Taylor, 1st dragoons. These parties as-
cended the hills rapidly, and the enemy soon
began to retire in the direction of Embudo.
Bounding along the steep and rugged sides of
the mountains with a speed that defied pursuit.
The firing at the pass of Embudo had been
heard at La Joya, and Capt. Slack, with 25
mounted men, had been immediately despatched
thither. He now arrived and rendered ex-
cellent service by relieving Lieutenant White,
whose men were much fatigued. Lieutenants
McIlvaine and Taylor were also recalled, and
Lieut. Ingalls was directed to lead a flanking
party on the right slope, while Captain Slack
performed the same duty on the left. The
enemy having by this time retreated beyond
our reach, capt. Burgwin marched through the
defile, and debouching into the open valley, in
which Embudo is situated; recalled the flanking
parties, and entered that town without any op-
position, several persons meeting him with a
white flag.

Our loss in this action was one man killed
and one severely wounded, both belonging to
capt. St. Vrain's company. The loss of the
enemy was about 20 killed and 60 wounded.
Thus ended the battle of the pass of Embudo.

On the 30th captain Burgwin marched to
Trampas, where he was directed to await the
arrival of the main body, which, on account of
the artillery and wagons, was forced to pursue
a more southern route. On the 31st I reached
Trampas; and being joined by capt. Burgwin,
marched on to Chamisal with the whole com-
mand. On the 1st of February we reached
the summit of the Taos mountain, which was
covered with snow to the depth of 2 feet; and
on the 2d, quartered at a small village called
Rio Chichito, in the entrance of the valley of
Taos. The marches of the 1st and 2d were
through deep snow. Many of the men were
frost-bitten; and all were very much fatigued
with the exertions necessary to travel over un-
beaten roads, being marched in front of the ar-
tillery and wagons in order to break a road
through the snow. The constancy and pa-
tience with which the troops bore these hard-
ships, deserve all commendation, and can not
be excelled by the most veteran soldiers. On the
3d, I marched through Don Fernando de
Taos, and finding that the enemy had fortified
themselves in the Pueblo de Taos, proceeded to
that place. I found it a place of great strength,
being surrounded by adobe walls and strong
pickets. Within the enclosure and near the
northern and southern walls, arose two large
buildings of irregular pyramidal form to the
height of seven or eight stories. Each of these
buildings was capable of sheltering five or six
hundred men. Besides these, there were many
smaller buildings, and the large church of the
town was situated in the north-western angle, a
small passage being left between it and the out-
er wall. The exterior wall and all the en-
closed buildings were pierced for rifles. The
town was admirably calculated for defence,
every part for the exterior walls and pickets
being flanked by some projecting building, as
will be seen from the enclosed drawing.

After having reconnoitered the town, I se-
lected the western flank of the church as the
point of attack; and about 2 o'clock, P. M. Lieut.
Dyer was ordered to open his battery at the
distance of about 250 yards. A fire was kept up
by the six-pounder and the howitzers for about
two hours and a half when, as the ammunition
wagon had not yet come up, and the troops
were suffering from cold and fatigue, I return-
ed to Don Fernando. Early in the morning

of the 4th, I again advanced upon Pueblo. Post-
ing the dragons under capt. Burgwin about
250 yards from the western flank of the church,
I ordered the mounted men under captains St.
Vrain and Slack to a position on the opposite
side of the town, whence they could discover
and intercept any fugitives who might attempt
to escape towards the mountains, or in the di-
rection of Don Fernando. The residue of the
troops took ground about 300 yards from the
northern wall. Here, too, Lieut. Dyer estab-
lished himself with the six-pounder and two
howitzers, while Lieut. Hassendaubel, of major
Clark's battalion light artillery, remained with
capt. Burgwin, in command of two howitzers.
By this arrangement a cross fire was obtained,
sweeping the front and eastern flank of the
church.

All these arrangements having been made,
the batteries opened upon the town at 9 o'clock,
A. M. At 11 o'clock, finding it impossible to
breach the walls of the church with the six-
pounder and howitzers, I determined to storm
that building. At a signal, capt. Burgwin, (1st
regiment United States dragoons,) at the head
of his own company, and that of capt. McMillin,
(of the volunteers,) charged with the western
flank of the church, while capt. Augney, infantry
battalion, and capt. Barber and Lieut. Boone,
2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers,
charged the northern wall. As soon as the
troops above mentioned had established them-
selves under the western walls of the church,
axes were used in the attempt to breach it; and
a temporary ladder having been made, the roof
was fired. About this time, capt. Burgwin, at
the head of a small party, left the cover afford-
ed by the flank of the church, and penetrating
into the corral in front of the building, endeav-
ored to force the door. In this exposed situa-
tion, capt. Burgwin received a severe wound,
which deprived me of his valuable services,
and, of which he died on the 7th inst. Lieuten-
ants McIlvaine, 1st United States dragoons, and
Royall and Lackland, 2d regiment mounted
volunteers, accompanied capt. Burgwin into
the corral; but the attempt on the church door
proved fruitless, and they were compelled to
retire behind the wall. In the meantime, small
holes had been cut into the western wall, and
shells were thrown in by hand, doing good ex-
ecution. The six pounder was now brought
around by Lieut. Wilson, who at the distance of
200 yards, poured a heavy fire of grape into
the town.

The enemy during all this time kept up a de-
structive fire upon our troops. About half-
past 3 o'clock the six pounder was run up in
sixty yards of the church, and after ten
rounds, one of the holes which had been cut
with the axes was widened into a practicable
breach. The gun was now run up within ten
yards of the wall, a shell was thrown in, and
3 rounds of grape shot were poured into the
breach. The storming party, among whom
were Lieut. Dyer of the ordnance, and Lieut.
Wilson and Taylor, 1st dragoons, entered and
took possession of the church without opposi-
tion. The interior was filled with dense
smoke, but for which circumstance our storm-
ing party would have suffered great loss. A
few of the enemy were seen in the gallery
where an open door admitted the air, but they
retired without firing a gun. The troops left
to support the battery on the north were now
ordered to charge on that side. The enemy
abandoned the western part of the town.

Many took refuge in the large houses on the
east, while others endeavored to escape toward
the mountains. These latter were pursued by
the mounted men under capt. Slack and St.
Vrain, who killed 51 of them, only two or three
men escaping. It was now night, and our
troops were quietly quartered in the houses
which the enemy had abandoned. On the
next morning the enemy sued for peace, and
thinking the severe loss they had sustained
would prove a salutary lesson, I granted their
application, on the condition that they should
deliver up to me Tomas, one of their principal
men who had instigated and been actively en-
gaged in the murder of Gov. Bent and others.
The number of the enemy at the battle of Pae-
blo de Taos was between six and seven hun-
dred. Of these about 150 were killed, wound-
ed not known. Our own loss was seven killed,
and 45 wounded. Many of the wounded have
since died.

The principal leaders in this insurrection
were Tafoya, Pablo Chavis, Pablo Montoya,
Cortez, and Tomas, a Pueblo Indian. Of these,
Tafoya was killed at Canada; Chavis was killed
at Pueblo; Montoya was hanged at Don Fer-
nando on the 7th instant, and Tomas was shot
by a private while in the guard room at the
latter town. Cortez is still at large. This
person was at the head of the rebels in the val-
ley of the Mora. For the operations in that
quarter, I refer you to the subjoined letters
from captains Honley, separate battalion Mis-
souri mounted volunteers, and Murphy, of the
infantry, and Lieut. McKamey, second regiment
Missouri mounted volunteers.

In the battle of Canada, Embudo, and Pueblo
de Taos, the officers and men behaved admir-
ably. Where all conducted themselves gallantly,
I consider it improper to distinguish indi-
viduals, as such discrimination might operate
prejudicially against the just claims of others.
I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your ob't serv't,
Col. Commanding the army in New Mexico.
ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington.

Shippers of Corn.—One of the most deli-
cate articles to ship from New Orleans, par-
ticularly now that the warm weather is ap-
proaching, is Indian corn. We have, in
walking along the levee, seen large quanti-
ties going on ship-board for Europe, which
we are confident will never stand the
voyage, and will be greatly injured, if not
entirely spoiled before it reaches its destina-
tion. Corn to be shipped across the At-
lantic, should be perfectly cured and dry—
if there is any softness about it, or damp-
ness, it will rapidly spoil when confined in
the close hold of a vessel. It ought not to
be shipped even in damp weather, and par-
ticularly if it has in the least degree been
exposed to a shower.

Shippers can not be too careful as to the
state in which this article is sent on ship-
board.—N. O. Bulletin.

The gallant Captain Steen, wounded in the
battle of Buena Vista under General Taylor,
has arrived at Fort Leavenworth.

LETTER FROM SENATOR BENTON TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.

WASHINGTON CITY, March, 1847.

My Friends—(for such I may call many of
you from personal acquaintance, and all of you
from my thirty years devotion to the interests
of your country) I think it right to make this
communication to you at the present moment,
when the adjournment of Congress, without
passing the bill for your government and pro-
tection, seems to have left you in a state of
abandonment by your mother country. But
such is not the case. You are not abandoned!
nor will you be denied protection for not agree-
ing to admit slavery, I, a man of the south,
and a slaveholder, tell you this.

The House of Representatives, as early as
the middle of January, had passed the bill to
give you a Territorial government, and in that
bill had sanctioned and legalized your Provisional
Organic Act, one of the clauses of which
forever prohibits the existence of slavery in
Oregon. An amendment from the Senate's
committee, to which this bill was referred, pro-
posed to abrogate that prohibition; and in the
delays and vexations to which that amend-
ment gave rise, the whole bill was laid upon the
table and lost for the season. This will be a
great disappointment to you, and a real calam-
ity; already five years without law, or legal
institution for the protection of life, liberty
and property! and now doomed to wait a year
longer. This is a strange and anomalous con-
dition! almost incredible to contemplate, and
most critical to endure! a colony of freemen,
4000 miles from the metropolitan government,
and without laws or government to preserve
them! But do not be alarmed, or desperate,
you will not be outlawed for not admitting
slavery. Your fundamental act against that
institution, copied from the Ordinance of 1787
—(the work of the great men of the South, in
the great day of the South, prohibiting slavery
in a territory far less northern than yours)—
will not be abrogated! nor is that the intention
of the prime mover of the amendment.

Upon the record, the Judiciary Committee of
the Senate is the author of that amendment!
but not so the fact! That committee is only
midwife to it. Its author is the same mind that
generated the "Fire-Brand Resolutions," of
which I send you a copy, and of which the
amendment is the legitimate derivation. Ore-
gon is not the object. The most rabid propa-
gandist of slavery can not expect to plant it on
the shores of the Pacific in the latitude of Wis-
consin and the Lake of the Woods. A home
agitation, for election and disunion purposes is
all that is intended by thrusting this fire-brand
question into your bill! and, at the next session,
when it is thrust in again, we will scourge it
out! and pass your bill as it ought to be. I
promise you this in the name of the South, as
well of the North; and the event will not de-
ceive me. In the mean time, the President
will give you all the protection which existing
laws, and detachments of the army and navy
can enable him to extend to you; and, until
Congress has time to act, your friends must re-
ly upon you to continue to govern yourselves,
as you have heretofore done, under the provi-
sions of your own voluntary compact, and with
the justice, harmony and moderation which is
due to your own character and to the honor of
the American name.

I send you by Mr. Shively, a copy of the
bill of the late session, both as it passed the
House of Representatives and as proposed to
be amended in the Senate, with the Senate's
vote upon laying it on the table, and a copy of
Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions—(posterior in date
to the amendment, but nevertheless, father to
it)—also a copy of your own Provisional Or-
ganic Act, as printed by order of the Senate,
which will put you completely in possession of
the proceedings of Congress on your Petition
for a Territorial Government, and for the pro-
tection and security of your rights.

In conclusion, I have to assure you that the
same spirit which has made me the friend of
Oregon for thirty years, which led me to de-
nounce the Joint Occupation treaty the day it
was made, and to oppose its renewal in 1828,
and to labor for its abrogation until it was ter